



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Error to Law and Chancery Court of City of Roanoke.  
Action by Joseph Sartini against the City of Roanoke.  
Judgment for plaintiff, and defendant brings error. Affirmed.  
*S. Hamilton Graves*, for the plaintiff in error.  
*A. B. Hunt* and *H. M. Fox*, for the defendant in error.

---

LANDON et al. v. KWASS et al.

Sept. 19, 1918.

[96 S. E. 764.]

**1. Injunction (§ 34\*)—Violation of Town Ordinance.**—Equity will not restrain an act merely because in violation of a town ordinance; but, if resulting in special and irreparable injury to private property, the owner is entitled to relief.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 7 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 522.]

**2. Injunction (§ 34\*)—Irreparable Damage—Violation of Fire Limits Ordinance.**—Increased fire risk, and a higher insurance rate were not such special and irreparable injury to plaintiffs' property from defendants' violation of the fire limits ordinance of the town as entitled plaintiffs to injunctive relief against defendants.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 7 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 522.]

**3. Injunction (§ 77 (1\*))—Violation of Fire Limits Ordinance—Discretion of Council.**—Where fire limits ordinance of town reserved to council discretion to determine whether violative building should be torn down, plaintiffs, dependent for standing in court on the ordinance, cannot call upon equity to exercise by mandatory injunction such discretion, reserved to the council, against defendants' violative wall.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 7 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 578.]

Appeal from Circuit Court, Tazewell County.

Suit for injunction by one Landon and others against one Kwass and another. From the decree, complainants appeal. Affirmed.

*Greever, Gillespie & Devine*, for the appellants.

*Minter & Minter* and *E. H. Butts*, for the appellees.

---

CARTER v. COMMONWEALTH.

Sept. 19, 1918.

[96 S. E. 766.]

**1. Criminal Law (§ 1172 (8\*))—Harmless Error—Instructions.**—Where one was convicted under the Mapp law of unlawfully transporting more than one quart of ardent spirits, he cannot complain of an instruction which improperly distinguished between the right

---

\*For other cases see same topic and KEY-NUMBER in all Key-Numbered Digests and Indexes.